

KENTUCKY TRIBUNE.

JNO F. ZIMMERMAN & SON,
Publishers.

(Devoted to News, Politics, Internal Improvement, and General Information.)

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THE KENTUCKY TRIBUNE

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No paper discontinued until all arrears are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

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Each additional insertion, 10 cents.
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For and Postoffice Notices, each, 10 cents.
Advertisements of a personal character charged double.
Announcing a candidate for any office, \$1 00.
Continuing same until the election, 1 00.
Announcement of death, \$1 00.
Notices of Religious and Public Meetings, Marriage and Deaths, published free.

POETICAL.

The Bible.

Go, sing the gaudy robe aside,
Unbind the jewels from thy hair,
And casting thoughts of earth away,
Oh! maiden, bend thy heart in prayer;
And turn thee to the page of truth,
Then seek the guiding love of heaven,
Counsels that will guard thy youth,
And teach the love to mortals given.
Let men with impious spirit dare
The sacred word of God to scorn,
And scoffing words and comforts there,
From all his blessed precepts turn.
But ne'er should woman, weak and frail,
Dare cast her guiding chain aside,
When earthly hopes so often fail,
Where shall she turn on earth beside?
Oh! when the heart is sad and lone,
And wearily the spirit droops,
And blessings perish one by one,
And pass away our youthful hopes;
Where should the drooping spirit turn,
But to that page of sacred truth,
Where wisdom may true knowledge learn,
And age know brighter hopes than youth.

A Song.

I have loved thee as I never
Loved another heretofore,
And each moment I endeavor
To forget, but love thee more.
When the heart is so dear to me,
Where it meets no love again,
A dark death within it liveth,
Which doth poison every vein.
And thy glances are as chilling
Showers of ice, on Southern air,
When the summer is distilling
Balm and music every where.
Thou hast changed my heart's sweet honey,
Into bitter salt and brine,
But my soul would still be sunny,
Caught in a gleam from thine.

The Disappointed.

I thought her mine; I thought the world
Shone forth with joy for me;
I did not dream in after years
I fully should see.

But so it proved, I sought her hand—
I really thought I'd get her;
But oh! alas! her answer came—
"HER MOTHER WOULD'N'T LET HER!"

MISCELLANEOUS.

Tobacco and its Effects.

We are told that in 1840, 1,500,000 persons, one tenth of the entire population of the United States, were engaged in raising and manufacturing tobacco—and at the present time we raise not less than 200,000,000 pounds. And if we take into account the waste of land and labor in raising it, the expense attending its manufacture and traffic, with the loss of time occupied in smoking and chewing it, and the consequent idleness and indolence it begets, \$40,000,000 would be a low estimate of the present annual loss to the nation; a sum sufficient to provide every district of our country with a free church, and every pauper with a free home.

The consumption of cigars alone in the city of New York, in 1851, was computed at \$7,000 a day; while the whole city paid but \$1,500 a day for bread; this would be \$3,650,000 a year for cigars. The Grand Erie Canal, three hundred and sixty-four miles long, the longest in the world, with its 18 aqueducts and 45 locks, was made in six years, and cost but little over \$7,000,000. The cigar bill of New York city would have paid the whole in two years.

If a line of Atlantic steamers, the pride of the ocean, were all sunk, how soon would the cigar money of that city rebuild the whole! It is a very moderate cigar smoker who spends only six cents a day; and yet it amounts to \$21 90 a year—a sum which would be called an enormous tax, if laid on a young man for the purpose of government, or the support of religious institutions.

The same trifling sum, if put to annual interest, would in thirty years amount to \$3,539 30; and who does not wish that cigars were banished from the world, when he thinks in how many hundred ways the sum might have contributed to the real comfort and improvement of a man in moderate circumstances, or how much good it might have done, if laid out in educating and elevating his children?

If the tobacco consumption of the United States goes on in future, increasing as it has for twenty years past, have we not reason to fear, that the nation of active, inventive, enterprising, efficient Yankees, flying all over the world, will be actually smothered down to a nation of phlegmatic and stationary as the smoking Dutchman of Holland?

In the United States, intelligent physicians have estimated that twenty thousand die every

year from the use of tobacco; in Germany, where the streets as well as the houses are literally beggared with tobacco smoke, the physicians have calculated that, of all the deaths that occur between the ages of 18 and 35, one half originated in the waste of constitution by smoking! Tobacco exhausts and deranges the nervous powers, and produces a long train of nervous diseases, to which the stomach is liable; and especially those forms that go under the name of dyspepsia, with all their kindred train of evils. It also exerts a disastrous influence upon the mind, that frequently produces an enfeebling of the memory, a confusion of ideas, irritability of temper, want of energy, an unsteadiness of purpose, melancholy, and sometimes insanity. These are the ultimate effects of the use of tobacco; and though one may not perceive them in his own case, we are assured that the tendency of the drug is always towards disease.

A Michigan Decision.

Judge B—, a plain, and withal a very worthy man, but no lawyer, was once County Judge of Oakland, Michigan, under the old system. A cause came on for trial before him on one occasion, in which the action was founded in tort, and the plea of the defendant, which was special, was such as to give him the affirmative of the issue, upon the strength of which he claimed the right to open and close the case. This point was denied by the counsel for the plaintiff, who never in the whole course of his practice had heard of such an enormity, as the defendant's presuming to open the case. Authorities were brought and cited, however, and the Judge, after mature deliberation, determined that such was the defendant's right, and so pronounced his decision. After a short pause, during which the plaintiff was grumbling his dissatisfaction, the court ordered the defendant's lawyer to go on.

"Your honor," said he, rising, "I am not quite ready to open this case. When I get ready, I will let the other—side—know!" This opened, if not the case, at least the eyes and mouth of the "other side," who sprang to his feet and belittled forth an awful denunciation upon the profound stupidity of the judge, whose absurd decision had placed him in such a dilemma.

"You see, your honor, what you have done; you have actually placed my case in the hands of the defendant. He took possession of our case, and when we brought an action to recover them, he took possession of that also!" "I can't help it," said the learned judge, with great sternness; "the decision is made, and it is too late to alter it, and the law must take its course. You must withdraw your action, and sue again."

"If he does, your honor," said the defendant's counsel, "I shall plead the pendency of this action in bar, and beat him!"

"Then," said the judge, "I see no other way for you but to sit down quietly and wait till the defendant gets ready to try this case!"

The plaintiff took the judge's advice, but the "time appointed" has never elapsed, and he is waiting yet.

The Love of Home.

It is only shallow minded pretenders, who either make distinguished origin a matter of personal merit, or obscure origin a matter of personal reproach. Taunt and scoffing at the humble condition of early life affects nobody in this country but those who are foolish enough to indulge in them, and they are generally sufficiently punished by the published rebuke. A man who is not ashamed of himself, need not be ashamed of his early condition.

It did not happen to me to be born in a log cabin, but my elder brothers and sisters were born in a log cabin, raised among the snow drifts of New Hampshire, at a period so early, that when the smoke first rose from its rude chimney, and curled over the frozen hill, there was no similar evidence of a white man's habitation between it and the settlements on the rivers of Canada. It remains still exact; I carry my children to it, to teach them the hardships endured by the generations which have gone before them. I love to dwell on the tender recollections, the kindred ties, the early affections, and the narrations and incidents which mingle with all I know of this primitive family abode. I weep to think that none of those who inhabited it are now among the living, and if I ever fall in affectionate veneration for him who raised it, and defended it against savage violence and destruction, cherished all the domestic virtues beneath its roof, and through the fire and blood of seven years' Revolutionary war, shrank from no toil, no sacrifice, to serve his country and to raise his children to a condition better than his own, may my name, and the name of my posterity, be blotted forever from the memory of mankind.—Daniel Webster.

A GENEROUS SUBSCRIPTION.—A Western correspondent of Zion's Herald, in describing the stingy habits of the people of his ilk, when called upon to assist in benevolent works, relates the following amusing story:

One of our friends was called on by a railroad agent, who was soliciting stock along the line. He had a fine farm and plenty of money, and listened with an animated countenance to the glowing detail of blessings likely to be realized from the proposed railroad. The agent made an eloquent palaver, and thought he had won our friend and his money, when he suddenly got his eye-teeth in this wise. "Why, yes," said the good old farmer, "I know it is wonderful; it must be a powerful thing, them railroads; they run like Jews. I subscribe to them, I subscribe something else to such things. 'How much stock will you take, sir?' said the elated solicitor. "Why, you may put me down fifty cents," was the magnificent reply.

PIRE FOR THREE MONTHS.—Confagration continues to sweep away property from this country at a rate exceeding \$1,000,000 per month. The record for March shows no diminution from this sum. The New York Journal of Commerce has a table showing that during the past month there were forty-one fires in the United States, which destroyed property valued at \$1,609,000. This does not include the losses by the recent fires in the woods at the South. The loss by fires during the last three months is put down at \$3,832,000.

Diamond Cut Diamond.—The following incident was related to us the other day, as having occurred at one of the numerous Gentlemen's Furnishing Establishments on Long Wharf. The parties concerned were the proprietor of the store and a John Chinaman. Examining a pair of boots, the price of which was \$5, John inquired: "How much do you axe for 'emboote?"

In a spirit of waggery, it is presumable, the owner replied: "Two dollar and a halfce, John; very cheap bootee, aint'it?"

"Chop bootee," said John, who thereupon examined a pair, and, concluding to buy, offered a quarter eagle.

"But," said the dealer in leather, "this is only enough for one boote; they are two dollars and a half apiece, two bootee cost \$5."

John was somewhat astonished; and he would not buy, and demanded the return of his money; but the dealer was inexorable. "No, John," said the latter, "you have got one boote, and have paid for it; now give me another piece like this, and I take the other."

John saw the drift of the game, and was at once resolved. "Well," said he, "this bootee be mine maybe? I paid for it?"

"Yes," said the dealer.

"And you no give me the other bootee?" asked John.

"Not without the money," said the other.

"Well," said John, "I do with um bootee with I please—I cutte um up," and thereupon he whipped out a knife, cut the boot to pieces, and threw it into the street, exclaiming as he departed: "That an my bootee; that other be your bootee; you sell um to next fool Chinaman what come along."

At last accounts the boot dealer was looking for the man with the wooden leg, to whom he might sell the odd boot, and save expenses.

(San Francisco Times.)

THE ESQUIMAUX.—When a woman dies in the winter season, the family merely vacate the hut, stop up the entrance, and then consider her dead. In the spring, when the snow-roof has melted off, the dogs devour the remains. When a woman dies in the summer, they take out the sticks which support the tent, and let the seal skin covering fall in a mass over her body, and so let it remain. A man's body is disposed of in a still more singular manner. The moment he has breathed his last, a team of dogs is harnessed to his body, and it is dragged to some crevice in a rock, a little way from the settlement; where it is immediately devoured by the dogs.

"I have seen," said Captain Budge, "the children looking on and seeing the dogs eat the bodies of their own parents, and they were apparently elated at the sight."

There is a belief among the Esquimaux, that if the ravens eat the dead bodies, the souls of the departed perish; but so, if their flesh is consumed by dogs.

They have an ingenious plan of "shoeing" their sleds. Before starting on a journey, they smear the runners with a mixture of seal's blood and water, which immediately freezes into an icy shoe. This will last all day, and the process is repeated every morning.—Phrenological Journal.

THE BELLE AND THE STUDENT.—At a certain splendid evening party a haughty young beauty turned to a student who stood near her, and said: "Cousin John, I understand you 'occasionally' dated at the sight."

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For the Kentucky Tribune.

Geographical Enigma.

I am composed of 23 letters.
My 1, 25, 30, 6, 16, 13, 3, 5, 21, is a town in Kentucky.
My 15, 28, 4, 30, 17, is a town in Michigan.
My 15, 4, 26, 23, 19, is a river in Asia.
My 6, 30, 15, 31, 29, 5, 33, 11, is a town in China.
My 16, 32, 14, 30, 19, 27, 12, 24, 19, is a lake in Oregon.
My 19, 5, 25, 17, 9, 24, is a mountain in South America.
My 26, 2, 14, 17, 29, 22, 28, is a town in Mexico.
My 11, 23, 19, 10, 15, 18, is the capital of one of the United States.
My 16, 9, 8, 24, is an island in the Atlantic Ocean.
My 3, 7, 18, 4, 13, 1, 29, 21, is a town in Illinois.
My 96, 5, 14, 26, 30, 31, 18, 7, is a river in China.
My 16, 24, 11, 1, 13, 21, 27, 11, 25, 30, 17, is a gulf in Oceania.
My 31, 25, 7, 13, 4, is a chain of mountains in the United States.
My 4, 20, 14, 27, 22, is a sea in Europe.
My whole is one of Washington's commands.
Answer next week.

Answers to Enigma of last week:
"MISS KATE HARRINGTON."

ORGAN GRINDERS IN NEW YORK.—Some one has been investigating the condition and ascertaining the number of organ grinders or itinerant musicians there are in New York. They consist of two classes—the Germans and Italians. It is thought there are about one thousand. This estimate is too low. One man, it is said, owns three hundred, and farms them out by the day. The Germans reside in a certain vicinity, while the Italians inhabit the locality adjoining the Five Points. Many Italians have made small fortunes, and retired from the business. An ordinary hand organ costs from fifty to eighty dollars. The men, who are employed by proprietors to go around town with them, are paid from fifteen to fifty cents per day, but rarely exceeding twenty-five cents.

Glassware and Queensware

At Reduced Prices,
FOR CASH.
HAVING determined to close out my stock of Glass and Queensware, I will sell my present supply, which is large and well assorted, at lower rates, for cash, than such goods were ever before offered in this market. My stock consists in part of the following articles:

Cut Glass:
Flint and Ice Cream Bowls, Celery Stands, Pitchers, &c. &c.

Pressed Glass:
Flint and Ice Cream Bowls, Celery Stands, Pitchers, Preserver Stands, Tumblers, Goblets, Mugs, &c. &c.

White Granite Ware:
Breakfast, Dining and Supper Plates; Meat and Vegetable Dishes; Soup and Gravy Tumblers; Milk and Water Pitchers; Wash Bowls and Pitchers; Chamber Sets, Tea and Coffee Cups, together with a great variety of ware usually kept in establishments of this kind.

Groceries, Housekeepers' Hardware, Children's Shoes and Boots and Fancy Notions, a large stock always on hand and for sale Low for Cash. As it is no trouble to show my goods I invite purchasers to call and examine.

J. B. AKIN.
Corner Main and Second sts.
Danville, April 6, '55

CARRIAGE REPOSITORY!

IN DANVILLE.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Boyle and the surrounding counties, that they have opened, in the large frame building belonging to C. Henderson, Esq., a few doors below Lucas's corner, a Repository for the sale of

Carriages, Buggies, Rockaways, &c.

They have now on hand a splendid assortment of vehicles of the best quality, combining all the latest improvements. Being ourselves largely engaged in manufacturing, every vehicle we sell will be warranted to be made of the best materials by experienced workmen. They are all gotten up under our own supervision, expressly for our sales.

As we intend making Danville a permanent location for a branch of our manufactory, we hope to receive a share of patronage. The public is respectfully invited to call and examine our present stock, as we are determined to sell at the very lowest prices which the superiority of our work will justify.

STOLL & BRINK.
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DR. A. J. VANDERSLICE

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A Practitioner for Twenty-nine Years past.

ANNOUNCES to his friends and the public that he continues to devote his time to the curing of the following diseases, viz: Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Fits, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Piles, Fistula, Gout, Rheumatism, Scrofula, White Swelling, Nervous Affections, Fever and Ague, Bilious Complaints, &c.

Dr. Vanderslice has met with great success in his peculiar treatment of disease, where other very eminent physicians have failed to produce a cure. To attest his confidence in his own skill and merit, he will undertake the cure of all patients without charge, excepting the cost of the medicine, requiring no fee until after the restoration of their health.

Disease of a peculiar character he guarantees to remove radically in a few days without the use of deleterious medicine. He warrants to all, no matter how severe or long standing the disease, an effectual cure, or he requires no pay. Females suffering with irregularities, nervous debility, &c., can be permanently relieved by Dr. V.

Invaluable in any section of the country, by addressing a letter to him, (post paid), and enclosing a fee, one may have advice and medicines promptly sent them.

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A WELL-IMPROVED

FARM FOR SALE.

SITUATED in Lincoln county, Ky., 4 miles east of Stanford, 1 mile from the Walnut Flat, and 1 mile from the Turnpike leading from Crab Orchard to Stanford.

Containing 310 Acres

Of good land, one-half cleared, and all under good fence, and in a high state of cultivation. The improvements consist of a comfortable Brick Dwelling-House, good negro cabins, corn cribs, stables, and all other necessary out-buildings; also, a WATER MILL, for grinding corn, a good apple orchard of select fruit, and several never-failing springs of water.

This valuable Farm will be sold low, as the owner is determined to move West. For terms, &c., apply to the undersigned on the premises.

WILLIAM M. LACKEY.
Lincoln county, March 23, '55 if

New Stock.

I HAVE just received my new Spring Stock, embracing the largest variety of articles in my line ever brought to this place. I would call the particular attention of purchasers to my fine stock of the most approved

COOKING STOVES,

Of various patterns and sizes. Also, Hollow Ware, Odd Lids, Sad Irons, Brass Kettles,

Self-Heating Irons,

A large and handsome assortment of JAPAN WARE,

Consisting of Toilet Sets, Water Coolers, (new pattern), Fancy Boxes, Water Pitchers, (a new article), Spitoons, Foot Tubs, &c. An assortment of



New York, April 23.

The Nashville arrived yesterday at noon with dates to the 7th.

Liverpool, April 19.—Milligan, Evans, & Co., report sales for the five business days, including Good Friday, of 82,500 bales of cotton, of which speculators took 19,000 and exporters 10,600. There has been an active speculative demand and prices have slightly advanced. The market closed buoyant. Fair qualities have improved most, say 1/4 cent, and in middling about 1/8. For ordinary the market is dull and prices are unchanged. Fair 5/8; middling 5/4; Upland fair 5/4; middling 5/6. Advices from Manchester are more favorable.

Brown & Shipley quote breadstuffs as generally unchanged. Western Canal flour, old 42s, new 39s. Ohio 44s; white and yellow corn 43s; mixed corn 42-6d; white wheat 12s, red 11s. The provision market is generally unchanged. Prices are steady, but not notably higher.

Lard advanced 1/2. U. S. stocks are active, with a general improvement. State stocks are also better. The Bank of England has reduced its rates to 4 per cent. The bullion is increasing, and money is easier. Consols are quoted at 93 1/2. Iron—Weston rails are quoted in bond at £6 7s 6d; Scotch pig iron 58s.

There is nothing new from Vienna.—The conference adjourned until the 26th. The Russians and allies were strengthening their position in the Crimea preparatory to the spring campaign.

A council of war was held on the 12th of March, and Omar Pasha desired assistance from the allies, which could not be granted. The Turks are only expected to hold Euphrates.

On the 13th a large reinforcement of Russians entered Sebastopol.

Gen. Canrobert states that in the affairs of March 22d and 23d the Russians lost 20,000 and the allies 6,000 men.

The Vienna conference met on the 24th, but adjourned until the 9th, when the Czar's ultimatum is expected.

A portion of the Baltic fleet sailed on the afternoon of the 4th.

The Russians have established two fortified camps of 30,000 men each, to defend the Baltic provinces, and blockaded all the ports by sinking vessels.

The London Times devotes a leading article to the defense of the Know-Nothingism.

The telegraph announces that the Spanish Government had demanded the recall of the British Minister at Madrid on account of his interference with religious matters.

Parliament would assemble on the 16th.

The U. S. corvette St. Louis arrived at Gibraltar and the Levant left on the same day for home.

Saturday afternoon.—The Vienna conference having adjourned until the 9th, there was no news from that point. The consideration of the third point will be the first subject before the conference. Public opinion is equally divided as to the final result.

All Pasha arrived at Vienna on Friday and will take part in the future discussions of the conference.

A dispatch from Berlin on Friday states that the Russian party is predominant there, and that Prussia will likely throw herself into the arms of the Czar and cause an unfavorable result of the conference.

The week's news is briefly summed up. Politics are just where they were, except that the feeling is becoming stronger that nothing is left but to fight it out.

The conference has adjourned until the 9th, to await the Russian ultimatum and the arrival of the French and Turkish contingents of foreign affairs at Vienna.

There has been a succession of sanguinary conflicts between the French and Russians, before Sebastopol, for the possession of the life ambulance pit with varying success, but much loss. Latest battle was fought on the night of the 23d, we put 3,000 men hors de combat. We have no details, it being Easter holiday.

There is little other news. Parliament is not in session.

LATEST.—Gen. Weddell's return as Prussian envoy to Paris has been countermanded, and Col. Olsberg, an attaché of Prussia, has also been recalled, indicating that the negotiations are closed.

The amount paid by the city of New York for educational purposes, the past year, was \$776,973 28. Of this sum, \$234,359 12 was expended in the purchase of sites, the erection, alteration and repair of buildings, and the procurement of furniture; another hundred thousand dollars will be required to pay for the unfinished work now contracted for. The average attendance for the year at all the public schools was 51,567. The cost to the city of educating its youth, averaged last year more than fifty dollars for every child instructed.

THE WAY THE MONEY GOES.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald gives the following illustration of the way the public money is wasted by the Pierce Administration. Several hundred tons of coal within the last two years have been ordered by the Navy Department, been sent to the Mediterranean for the use of our steamers, &c., at something like the following cost: Per ton \$7 50, for freight alone from \$7 to \$8, making an average per ton, say to Gibraltar, \$15, whilst coal of a superior quality can be bought at Gibraltar for \$4 per ton. In addition to the cost of the coal from the United States, the removal of the same from the vessels that carry it to its place of storage is an additional cost of \$2. Cost to the United States per ton \$17; a better quality to be had on the spot at \$15—loss to the United States per ton \$2. It will be interesting to point out into whose pockets the fair percentage goes, the number of tons of coal sent to the Mediterranean in the last two years, and the quantity of coal that has been consumed in the light of use, and the total amount actually paid for the benefit of the government.

An important Letter.

The Richmond Penny Post publishes the following letter, with this introduction: "It is a letter from 'An Old-line Democrat,' who, though forty-four years of age, never gave a Whig vote in his life. The author is DANIEL J. HOGE of Montgomery county, a member of an old, respectable, Democratic Virginia family, who has heretofore been in good and regular standing with the Democratic party, and thought worthy of receiving their highest honors. Mr. Hoge was a Democratic member of the Reform Convention, has been in the Legislature, we believe, and was spoken of as the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor of the State in the present canvass.

From the Salem Register. Know Nothing Exposure.

GENESEE.—In your paper of the 8th March, is a publication which purports to be an "expose of the secrets of 'Know-Nothingism.'" I had seen it in the Equivocal, but did not think worth while to read it; for I regard it, as I do Morgan's professed expose of Free Masonry, a vile and contemptible forgery; or, if true, I regard it as the betrayal of a trust by some infamous scoundrel, that rendered it unworthy the countenance of gentlemen.—I was, therefore, surprised to see such a thing in the dignified columns of the Richmond Enquirer. And this surprise at seeing it in that paper, and then in yours, is greatly increased by examining it, to find how easily you have both been deceived by this ill-concocted stratagem. You must have suffered yourselves to be entrapped by publishing the thing without examining it by the key given in the commencement of it. And those who set the trap, need not expect its publication without a critical examination of it; and then some editor was to fly the trigger after all the Democratic editors had been carefully drawn under the trap.—They reasoned correctly when they supported the Democrats in their eagerness to expose the secrets would overlook the "weightier matters of the law," or the principles as laid down. They were correct when they expected our editors, in their search in the class and summary of signs, grips, passwords, and initiatory orders, for something to object to, would overlook the great principles therein enunciated, and which are alone worthy of attention. Let us examine it a little by the aid of the key given at the commencement of the first page, as follows:

The principle of the obligation, in the first degree, is as follows:

"You furthermore promise and declare that you will not vote, nor give your influence for, any man for any office in the gift of the people, unless he be an American-born citizen, in favor of American ruling America, nor if he is a Roman Catholic." Are the Democrats opposed to those things, and will they suffer the Richmond Enquirer to lead them into a blind opposition to those great principles, without even enquiring their import or whence they came? For mark, there is no proscription of foreigners here but a simple resolve as to how they will vote between native and foreign born, just as Whig and Democrat. And if this resolve is a proscription of foreigners, then every Democrat proscribes every Whig in the land, when he resolves to vote for none but Democrats. And are the Democrats opposed to our people voting for American-born citizens in preference to foreign Catholics, Hindus, Hottentots and Britons? Is the Democratic party opposed to Americans born ruling this "land of the free and home of the brave," and do they want our native land brought under the domination of the Pope of Rome, and be ruled by foreign Catholics? If so, I am no longer a Democrat. I am no forty-four years old, and never gave a Whig vote in my life. But if the good old party I have loved and cherished from my childhood, and whose principles of religious freedom were instilled into me by a father's teachings and a mother's prayers, be to be laid at the feet of the Roman Pontiff, and his members made to bow down and kiss the Pope's big toe, I must cease to be a Democrat. I have always been a Democrat, but I cannot and will not go with the Democratic party, or any other party, against American born citizens ruling their own country. It is their natural birth-right, and I will not consent to take it from them and give it into the hands of foreign Roman Catholics. And if the issue between the Democrats and Know-Nothings is, whether foreign Catholics or American-born citizens shall rule America, I am bound to take sides with the Know-Nothings in favor of American-born citizens, and against the present Democratic party in their support of foreign Roman Catholics.—Thus much for the obligation in the first degree.

Then, after some flummery, they came to the final charge to the initiate, which by the aid of the key given, I read, as follows: "It has, no doubt, been long apparent to you, brothers, that foreign influence and Roman Catholicism has been making steady and alarming progress in our country. You cannot have failed to observe the significant transition of the foreign-born and Romanists from a character quiet, retiring, and even abject, to one bold, threatening, turbulent, and even despotic in its appearance and assumptions. You must have become alarmed at the systematic and rapidly augmenting power of these dangerous and unnatural elements of our national condition. So it is, brothers, with our country. A sense of danger has struck the great heart of the nation. In every city, town and hamlet, the danger has been seen and the alarm sounded. And hence true men have devised this order as a means of disseminating patriotic principles, of keeping alive the fire of national integrity, and of advancing America, and the American interest on the one side; and on the other of checking the stride of the foreigner or alien; of thwarting the machinations and subverting the deadly plans of the Jesuit and Papist." And is the Democratic party opposed to these principles? Are they opposed to "keeping alive the fire of national integrity," and of "advancing America and American interests?" And are they opposed to "checking the stride of the foreigner," and of "thwarting the machinations and deadly plans of the Jesuit and Papist?" No.

gentlemen, such a charge is a slander upon our good old party. Whatever designing demagogues, political aspirants, new converts, partisan work-worms may think and do, the masses, the honest people of the party never will consent to bring down this great and mighty nation beneath a foreign bondage; to wear the yoke of a Roman Pontiff; and they will spew out of their mouths those unnatural and unworthy members of the party, who are trying to bring us in subjection to foreign Catholic influence, by courting their support. The true position for the Democratic party at this time would have been to stand firmly on her ancient platform. But no, that was too old-fashioned for our new-light Democrats of the present day, and the good old ship was torn from her ancient moorings, and thrown upon the wild billows of foreign Catholicism, to be tempest-tossed and lashed in pieces in an unknown sea.

But to proceed with the "expose."—The obligation in the second degree is the same in principle with that in the first. So I pass that and the subsequent flummery, and come to the final charge in this degree. By the aid of the key it reads as follows: "Brothers, you are now duly initiated into this, the second degree of the order. Renewing the congratulations which we extended to you, upon your admission to the first degree, we admonish you by every tie that may move patriots to aid us in our efforts to restore the political institutions of our country to their original purity. Begin with the youth of our land—refresh their minds with the history of our country; the glorious battles and the brilliant acts of patriotism, which is our common inheritance; instill into their bosoms an ardent love for the Union; above all else, keep alive in their hearts the memory, the maxims and the deathless example of our illustrious Washington." And are the Democrats to take a stand against this lofty sentiment of whole-souled patriotism? Is the Democratic party opposed to "efforts to restore the political institutions of our country to their original purity?" Are they unwilling to "refresh the minds" of our youths "with the history of our country," its "glorious battles and brilliant acts of patriotism?" Are they unwilling to point them to the "wise sages and profound statesmen who founded our government," and to "instill into their bosoms an ardent love for the Union?" Are the Democrats unwilling to "keep alive in the hearts of our youth the memory, the maxims, and the deathless example of our illustrious Washington?" Such is our position, if this so-called exposition of Know-Nothingism is a true one and we plant ourselves against it. If this is a true exposition of Know-Nothingism, can we dare we go with our present leaders of the Democratic party against it?

I have always been considered an orthodox, even an iron-sided Democrat, and yet I have always held the principles laid down in this expose. I have always considered them the very essence of Democracy, and I cannot now consent to throw them away at the dictation of the present new-light Democrats. Freedom of thought, liberty of conscience, the right to worship God according to the dictates of conscience, without the interposition of a Priest between my conscience and my God, and without responsibility to a Father confessor or the Pope's appointment. A desire to promote the intelligence of the people, an ardent love of the Union, a reverence for the maxims of the illustrious Washington, and an ardent desire to perpetuate our institutions in their original purity,—these are parts not only of my Democracy, but of my national birth-right, and I will never surrender: never, no never! And if this is a true expose of Know-Nothingism, I say proudly I approve its principles; and let the man who dares question my Democracy, present a better record than I do, who, at forty-four, never gave a Whig vote. If it is not a true expose but a trap, then you and the Equivocal, in your new flagrant war—war against Know-Nothingism—have been entangled into an abuse of sentiments of the purest Democracy and the loftiest patriotism. And you cannot get the old-fashioned Democracy to join you in his objection to their own cherished principles. They are not carried by a mere cry of party, but are actuated by a deep rooted love of principle, and they will cherish and maintain those whenever and wherever they find them. We care nothing about the secret signs and passwords, and initiatory ordinances, &c.—These are mere flummery, such as present to all secret societies. If the principles are correct, we must and will approve them, whether it is a genuine expose of Know-Nothingism, or a trap in which to catch unwary Democratic editors.

AN OLD LINE DEMOCRAT.

A Verdict.

The elections in Connecticut and Rhode Island having completed the contest in the free States for members of the next Congress, we present below a tabular statement, showing the strength of the Administration and of the Opposition in the last and next House of Representatives, so far as those States are concerned:

24th Congress.	Opp'n.	Admin.	Opp'n.	Ad.
Maine,	5	1	3	3
N. Hamp.	3	0	0	3
Vermont,	3	0	0	3
Mass.	11	0	10	1
Rhode Is'd,	2	0	0	2
Conn.	4	0	0	4
New York,	29	4	12	21
New Jer'y,	4	1	1	4
Penn.	21	4	9	16
Ohio,	21	0	9	12
Indiana,	9	2	1	10
Illinois,	4	4	4	5
Michigan,	3	1	0	4
Wisconsin,	2	1	0	3
Iowa,	1	1	1	1
California,	0	2	0	2
	122	21	53	91

Three seats are contested, being those of Mr. Fuller, of Maine, Mr. Hall, of Iowa, and Mr. Allen, of Illinois, and there is one vacancy in the Illinois delegation, caused by the election of Mr. Trumbull to the U. S. Senate. Here we have a change, which indicates marvellous loss of popularity on the part of the national administration, though the government organs seem unable to recognize the fact.

The following slave States have also held elections with the result shown, the columns being the same as in the above table:

Delaware	1	0	0	1
Florida	0	1	0	1
South Carolina	0	6	0	6
Arkansas	0	2	0	2
Missouri	6	1	4	3
	7	10	4	13

Altogether 129 of the opposition and 31 supporters of the administration have been elected, leaving a clear majority of 98 against the latter. Only 73 members remain to be chosen. So that if the administration should carry them all, it would still be a minority of 25. But there is no likelihood of this, as may be seen by the following statement of the political complexion of the members of the last Congress from the States which have yet to elect.

to proceed with the "expose."—obligation in the second degree is the same in principle with that in the first. It passes that and the subsequent flummery and comes to the final charge in the third degree. By the aid of the key it is as follows: "Brothers, you are duly initiated into this, the second degree of the order. Renewing the congratulations which we extended to you, on your admission to the first degree, I admonish you by every tie that may bind you as patriots to aid us in our efforts to reorganize the political institutions of our

Under the worst auspices, the opposition cannot fail to elect 20 members in these States, which would give them a majority in the House of 65. But it can scarcely be doubted that Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, and Virginia will show decided gains for the opposition; so that, in all probability, the Administration will go into the next Congress with a force in the House about equal to that of the Whig party in the last Congress, or probably less, even. It is impossible to conjecture what results may follow such a change; but one thing is clear; the next Congress will be decidedly more national than the last, and will devote its energies to the benefit of the republic, instead of wasting them in schemes of sectional advancement.

Phil. North American.

Teacher Wanted.

A COMPETENT Teacher, who can come well recommended as to qualifications and character, can get a good school by calling on the undersigned, at Millersville, Lincoln county, Ky.

N. WOLFLIN,
R. W. HICKS,
JNO. P. HICKS, Trustees.

April 13, '55 1m

LOOK HERE.

New Spring and Summer 1855. CLOTHING. 1855.

L. LEVENSON & BRO.

Most respectfully invite the attention of their old customers and the public generally, to their unusually large stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, HATS, CAPS, &c. &c.

Suitable for the present and approaching season, which they intend selling VERY LOW FOR CASH. One thing they are determined upon, they do not intend to be undersold here or elsewhere.

Their present stock will be found to contain a great variety of styles, and the public, by calling, will find it well worth the trouble of visiting their store to supply a Gentleman's wardrobe, and all of the LATEST and most ADORABLE STYLES. We invite the citizens of this and the adjoining counties to call and examine our Clothing and learn our prices, as we are confident they are the BEST and MOST FAVORABLE in this market, and the CHEAPEST.

We have also a fine stock of Youth's and Boy's Clothing, Of a superior quality and very cheap. Also, we have a large stock of Coarse Clothing for Servants.

MERCHANT TAILORING.

We still continue the Merchant Tailoring business in all its branches, and will Cut and Make to order, any style of Gentlemen's garments, in the most mannerly and workmanlike style. We have on hand a large supply of superior Fine Goods, such as Cloth of every color, Cassimeres and Vestings of every style and pattern, always on hand and for sale at low prices.

We respectfully request a call from all persons desiring to purchase any thing in our line, as we can certainly suit them both in the quality and style of our Clothing, &c., and the very low prices at which we are selling.

Our Store is on Main street, between McGroarty's Drug Store and Hewey's Confectionery, where we will always be found ready to show our Goods.

L. LEVENSON & BRO.

Danville, April 23, '55 1t

May Election-1855.

THERE will be an election held at the usual voting places of the several precincts in Boyle county, on the first Saturday in May next, (the 5th,) for the purpose of electing Two Justices of the Peace and one Constable in each of the Four Districts of the said county. The voters will be present on that day at 6 o'clock, A. M. and close at 7 o'clock, P. M.—FOR ONE DAY ONLY. The following are the voting places in said county:

District No. 1.—At Willis' Tavern in Perryville.
District No. 2.—At Barkley's Tavern in Perryville.
District No. 3.—At the Central House, (W. A. Hennessey) in Danville.
District No. 4.—At the Court House in Danville.

G. W. DONEGHY, Sheriff.

Boyle County Court—April Term, 1855.

Ordered, that the following persons be, and they are hereby appointed, officers of the assize May and August next, in the several Districts in Boyle county, viz:

In District No. 1.—S. T. Roberts and Addison Perkins; S. P. Burton, Clerk.
In District No. 2.—H. H. Crane and Wm. F. Webb, Judges; George Barker, Clerk.
In District No. 3.—John R. Ford and Robert H. Meigs, Judges; R. A. Wall, Clerk.
In District No. 4.—C. H. Rochester and F. P. White, Judges; J. F. Zimmerman, Clerk.

A copy—Attest.
R. R. BOLLING,
Ck. B. C. C.

200 LBS. of the finest Virginia Cheiving Tobacco;

Gum Drops of assorted flavors, at

SHINDELBOWER'S.

April 20

UPPER BOOKS.

C. C. Green & Sons' celebrated "Patent Bank Book," for sale by

A. S. McGRORTY.

Rahat-co-Lookoom.

SALLPEE, Sultana or Imperial Fig Paste, from Constantinople—for sale by

T. J. SAINDELOER, S. B.

April 29

Third street.

PUBLIC SALE OF STOCK.

HAVING sold my farm, I now sell a public sale, on Friday, the 27th day of April, 1855, at my residence in Lincoln county, about 1 mile above the mouth of Wolf, on the road leading from the Station, I propose to give the following stock:

ALL MY STOCK
Consisting of 15 head of 3 year old cattle; 10 or 12 Yearling Cattle; 8 Milch Cows; 1 Yoke of Work cattle, 3 Horses, and 20 head of Sheep.

I will also sell my Farming Utensils, &c.
Among which may be found a good Ox Wagon, &c.—The above property will be sold on a credit of 3 months, for all cash over \$5, the purchasers giving bond with approved security; \$5 and under, Cash.

JAS. L. HICKMAN.

April 20, '55 1t

SPRING STYLES.

Hats and Caps. Boots & Shoes.

W. FIGG
HAS now on hand a fine stock of the latest Spring Styles of superior Beaver, Silk and Fur HATS. Also, various styles of fashionable and stylish Hats for Summer wear. He is still manufacturing all descriptions of Hats to order. He invites a call from his old customers and the public generally.

Store on Main st. next door to Mr. Moore's Merchant Tailoring establishment.

April 13, '55 1t

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

Our new stock of Iron and Hardware is very large and complete. We can supply anything in that line.

WELSH & NICHOLS.

March 30, '55

T. P. YOUNG, Attorney at Law, DANVILLE, KY.

Will practice in the various Courts of Boyle and the adjoining counties. He will act as agent for the sale or lease of Real Estate or Personal Property, and attend promptly to the collection of money due on notes, mortgages, and other claims. All business entrusted to him shall be faithfully and speedily attended to, and returns punctually forwarded.

Office on Main-street, opposite Court-house, April 13, '55 1t (ay 18 '53)

Eastern and Home-Made Shoes.

A VERY large stock of Boots and Shoes for Ladies, Gentlemen, Misses and children. Also, superior home-made shoes for sale at

L. DIMMITT'S

April 13, '55 1t

A LARGE lot of Fresh Turkeys, Poultry, &c., for sale at

J. C. HEWEY

March 30

LAST ARRIVAL.

12 boxes No. 1 Rio Coffee;
4 " Java do;
6 boxes Plantation Molasses;
2 " S. H. do;
6 " Crushed Sugar;
500 lbs. Toluene, (choice brands)
10 boxes Star Candles;
6 " Fallow do;
2 casks any carb Soda;
2 casks Rice.

I have a well-assorted stock of first-class Groceries, which can and will be sold cheap for Cash, and on short notice.

March 30

SAID TO BE.

HARNESS AND TRUNK MAKING.

LINNEY & WILSON

TAKE this method of expressing their thanks to the public for past favors, and of soliciting a continuance of the liberal patronage they have heretofore received. They invite the attention of purchasers to their present stock, embracing

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddles

Of every description, together with a general assortment of Carriage, Buggy, Stage and Wagon

BRIDLES, COLLARS, Martingales, Whips, Trunks, &c. &c.

As we are constantly manufacturing, we are prepared to make to order on short notice, any article which may be called for in our line. We intend to do

UNO BRAGGING.

About our work or prices, but ask a call of those desiring to purchase. We are willing to let them judge whether we cannot do as good work and at as low prices as any of our neighbors.

REPAIRING promptly attended to.

LINNEY & WILSON.

Danville, April 13, 1855 7

Turkey Notice.

THE Stockholders of the Danville and Perryville Turkey Company are hereby notified, that the annual meeting for the election of President and Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the Court-house in Danville, on the first Saturday in May next, (the 5th,) between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock, P. M.

A. D. MEYER, Pres't.

April 13, '55 1t

WELSH & NICHOLS

HAVE received the largest stock of Spring and Summer Goods, ever imported to Danville. The stock embraces the latest styles of DRESS GOODS—every variety—together with an unusually large supply of STAPLE GOODS of every description—Boots, shoes, &c. A list of the Goods is unnecessary. They are of superior quality, and will be sold on reasonable terms. Purchasers are invited to call and examine them.

EMPORIUM OF FASHION.

